

STANDARD CHINESE

A Modular Approach

OPTIONAL MODULES:

- Restaurant
- Hotel
- Post Office and
Telephone
- Car

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PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, John Boag, and Hugh Clayton (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, Major Bernard Muller-Thym, and Colonel Roland W. Flemming (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Ms. Barale and Ms. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. From 1978 until the project's completion, writers for the course were Ms. Barale and Thomas E. Madden. They revised the field-test editions of the first six core modules and accompanying optional modules, and produced the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan Ouyang Chao, Yunhui Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, and Tsung-mi Li, assisted for part of the time by Leslie L. H. Chang, Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Joseph Abraham, Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Judith J. Kieda, Renee T. C. Liang, Susan C. Pola, Peggy Ann Spitzer, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Mr. Chang, Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, and Mr. Li. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Mr. Madden, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were originally produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, unit chief.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University, the Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center, the Foreign Service Institute, the CIA Language Learning Center, the United States Air Force Academy, the University of Illinois, and the University of Virginia.

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James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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How to Study an Optional-Module Tape

The format of the optional modules is quite different from the format of the core modules, although both focus on what you need to know to deal with particular practical situations.

Each tape of an optional module is roughly equivalent to the five different tapes of a core-module unit, in the sense, at least, that it is intended as a self-contained presentation of a set of words and structures. Actually, however, an optional-module tape is closer to a combination of the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit with almost all explanations left in the notes. Moreover, an optional-module tape introduces considerably more vocabulary than a core-module unit.

Each tape is divided into several parts. Each part introduces words and sentences, some of them for comprehension only, next reviews all production items, and then reviews comprehension in extended dialogues.

You may have found that you could work through the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core-module unit a single time each, perhaps going back over a few sections once or twice. You are almost sure to find, however, that you need to work through an optional-module tape more than once, perhaps frequently backing up and frequently stopping to read the Notes.

When a new word or sentence is introduced, there is a pause on the tape before you hear the Chinese. On your first time through the tape, you may use this pause to glance at the word or sentence in the Reference List. On your next time through the tape, you may use it to try to say the Chinese, using the Chinese after the pause as a confirmation.

In the dialogues at the end of each part, there are very short pauses between sentences. These should be just long enough for you to stop and start the tape without missing anything. Stop the tape whenever you want to think over the previous sentence or try to translate it.

CAR, Objectives

Objectives

General

The purpose of the Car Module is to provide you with the linguistic skills you need to use and take care of your car in everyday situations as well as emergencies.

Before starting the Car Module, you should have at least completed the Transportation Module.

Specific

When you have finished this module, you should be able to:

1. Buy gasoline using the metric system to indicate quantity and ration coupons if necessary. Understand if the attendant offers you high-test or regular gas.
2. Tell an attendant that there isn't enough air in the tires. Ask for air to be put in the tires.
3. Tell an attendant the car windows need cleaning.
4. Explain to a garage attendant where your car has developed problems lately: brakes, headlights, automatic transmission, gear shift, fan belt, exhaust pipe, and so on.
5. Ask for a regular maintenance check up for the car.
6. Tell someone you have a flat tire and whether or not you have a spare tire and tools.
7. Tell someone that you got a traffic ticket and why.
8. State whether or not you have your driver's license and car registration with you.
9. Ask in a collision situation if someone is injured.
10. Understand someone describe in simple terms the damage to their car resulting from an accident.
11. Ask a garage repairman to fix a car which has been in an accident. Find out how long it will take to fix it. Ask for an estimate on cost repairs.

Car Module, Unit 1PART I

1. <u>Yóu</u> bú gòu le. Qǐng ni jiā diàn yóu.	There's not enough gas. Please add some.
2. Jiā wǔshí <u>gōngshēng</u> ba.	Add fifty liters.
3. Zhèi shì sānzhāng èrshí gōngshēngde <u>qìyóu piào</u> .	Here are three twenty liter gasoline coupons.
4. <u>Lúntāide qì</u> bù <u>zú</u> le. Qǐng ni dǎ yíxiǎ qì, hǎo bù hao?	The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right?
5. Qìchēde <u>bōli</u> yǒu diǎr <u>zāng</u> .	The windows are a little dirty.
6. Wǒ xiǎng <u>cāyicā</u> . Nǐmen yǒu shuǐ ma?	I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water?
7. <u>Dǎqìtǒng</u> zài nèibian. Nǐ bǎ chē kāiguòqu, wǒ lái gěi ni dǎ.	The airpump is there. Drive your car over and I'll give you some air.
8. Nǐ yào jiā shénme yóu: <u>gāojí</u> qìyóu hái shì <u>pǔtōng</u> qìyóu?	What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular?
9. Bùbǐ jiā mǎn, <u>sīshí</u> gōngshēng jiù gòu le.	No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough.

NOTES ON PART I:

qìyóu piào: 'Gasoline Coupons'. In the PRC, many commodities, such as cloth, food items, watches, bicycles, must be bought with money and ration coupons.

zú: 'to be enough, to be sufficient.' Lúntāide qì bù zú le. is translated here as 'The air in the tires isn't enough.' A more literal translation might be 'The air in the tires isn't enough anymore.' The negative bù used with a marker le for new situation expresses a negative condition that has recently come about.

CAR, Unit 1

bōli: This word literally means 'glass', but is used here to refer to the windows of the car..

mǎn: This is the adjectival verb 'to be full'.

Wǒ xiǎng cāyicā.: 'I think I'll wipe it a bit.' In the PRC gas stations sell gas only. Any minor servicing that may be needed, such as cleaning windows and getting air for tires, may be done by the driver himself. Any major servicing must be done at a repair garage.

Peking:

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Yǒu bú gòu le, qǐng ní jiā dian yǒu. | There's not enough gas, please add some. |
| B: Nǐ yào jiā duōshao? | How much do you want to add? |
| A: Jiā wǔshí gōngshēng ba. | Add fifty liters. |
| B: Hǎo. | Okay. |
| A: Zhèi shì sānzhāng èrshí gōngshēngde qìyóu piào. | Here are three twenty-liter gasoline coupons. |
| B: Wǒ gěi ní xiěxiālai le, liùshí gōngshēngde yóu piào, yǒngle wǔshí gōngshēng, hái yǒu shí gōngshēng. | I'll write it down for you, a sixty liter gas coupon, you used fifty liters; there's still ten liters. |
| A: Lúntāide qì bù zú le. Qǐng ní dǎ yíxià qì, hǎo bu hao? | The air in the tires isn't enough, please put some air in, all right? |
| B: Hǎo. Dǎqìtǒng zài nèibiān. Nǐ bǎ chē kāiguòqu, wǒ lái gěi ní dǎ. | Okay. The air is over there. Drive your car over and I'll give you some air. |
| A: Xièxie ní. Qìchēde bōli yǒu diǎn zāng. Wǒ xiǎng cāyicā, nǐmen yǒu shuǐ ma? | Thank you. The glass on the car is a little dirty. I think I'll wipe it a bit. Do you have some water? |
| B: Nàr yǒu shuǐ, qǐng nǐ zìjǐ ná ba. | The water is there. Please get it yourself. |

Taipei:

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| A: Qǐng ni gěi wo jiā diǎn yóu. | Please add some gas for me. |
| B: Nǐ yào jiā shénme yóu: gāojí qìyóu hái shì pǔtōng qìyóu? | What kind of gas do you want to add: high grade gas or regular? |
| A: Pǔtōngde. Búbì jiā mǎn, sìshí gōngshēng jiù gòu le. | Regular. No need to fill it up, forty liters will be enough. |
| B: Yào bu yao kànkàn jīyóu gòu bu gou? | Do you want me to see if there's enough oil? |
| A: Duì. Jīyóu yě bú gòu le, Qǐng ni jiā diǎn ba. | That's right. There's not enough oil either. Please add some. |
| B: Jīyóu jiāhǎo le. | The oil is added. |
| A: Ao! Chēzide bōli tài zāng le. Qǐng ni bāng wo cāyicā, hǎo bu hao? | Oh! The windows are really dirty. Please help me wipe it. |
| B: Hǎo. Wǒ lái gěi ni cā. | Okay. I'll wipe it for you. |
| A: Xièxie ni, duōshao qián? | Thank you. How much is it? |
| B: Qìyóu wǔbǎi kuài qián, jīyóu jiǔshí kuài, yí gòng wǔbǎi jiǔshí kuài qián. | The gas is \$500, the oil is \$90. Altogether it's \$590. |
| A: Zhèi shì liùbǎi kuài qián, bú yòng zhǎo le. | Here's \$600, keep the change. |
| B: Duō xie, duō xie, zài jiàn. | Thank you, thank you. Good bye. |

CAR, Unit 1

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART I:

Jīyóu jiāhǎo le.: 'The oil is added.' In the phrase jiāhǎo le, the word hǎo is used as the final element of a compound verb of result. It indicates that the action of the verb has been brought to a successful conclusion. This is discussed in Transportation, Unit 7.

PART II

1. Wǒde chē yǒu diār <u>máobing</u> le	There's something wrong with my car.
2. <u>Chángcháng</u> xīhuǒ, zhēn máfan.	It often stalls. It's a real nuisance.
3. <u>Shāchē</u> bú tài <u>líng</u> .	The brakes are not too good.
4. Qiántou yǒu yige <u>dēng</u> bú <u>liàng</u> le.	In the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore.
5. Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kǎile sānqiān gōnglǐ le; děi <u>bǎoyǎng</u> le.	My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check-up.
6. Wǒ qǐng wǒmen jìshù gōngren tóngzhì hǎohāode gěi nǐ <u>jiǎnchá</u> .	I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it well for you.
7. Rúguo nǐde chē yǒu máobing, wǒmen gěi nǐ <u>xiūlǐ</u> .	If there's something wrong with your car, we'll fix it for you.
8. <u>Jiǎndānde</u> língjiàn wǒmen yǒu. Rúguo wǒmen méiyǒu, kéyǐ <u>dìng</u> .	Simple parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.

NOTES ON PART II

mǎobing: This word is translated here as 'something wrong'. Other translations might be: 'defect', 'flaw', 'trouble', or 'problem'.

Tāde diànshì chū mǎobing le. His television developed
a problem.

A second meaning for mǎobing is 'medical problem', 'illness'.

Wǒ shénme mǎobing yě méiyǒu. There is nothing wrong with
me.

A third meaning is 'bad habit', 'odd habit'.

Tā mǎobing hěn dà. He is very 'picky' (odd).

líng: This is the adjectival verb 'to be sharp, keen'. It can be used to describe people that are intelligent. It can also be used to describe machinery that works well.

Lǎo Wángde érzi hěn líng. Lao Wang's son is sharp.

Zhèige jīqī hái líng bu líng? Does this machine still
work well?

liàng: 'To be bright'. A more literal translation of Yǒu yíge dēng bú liàng le might be 'There is one lamp that does not light up anymore.'

bǎoyǎng: 'To maintain'. This verb can be used to talk about taking care of a person's body, as well as maintaining machinery.

Nǐ yídìng děi bǎoyǎng zìjǐ. You have to take care of
yourself.

Tā gāng shēngle hái'zi, dàifu
gāosu tā hǎohāorde bǎoyǎng. After she had just given birth
to a child, the doctor told
her to take good care of
herself.

língjiàn: 'spare parts' or simply 'parts'. Huàn língjiàn is 'to exchange (something) for a spare part'.

Peking:

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| A: Wǒde chē yǒu diǎr máobīng le.
Qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá jiǎnchá. | There's something wrong with my car. Would you please check it. |
| B: Yǒu shénme máobīng? | What's the trouble? |
| A: Chángchang xīhuǒ, zhēn máfan. | It often stalls. It's a real nuisance. |
| B: Chángchang xīhuǒ. | It often stalls. |
| A: Hái yǒu, shāchē bú tài líng.
Ōu, qiántou yǒu yige dēng
bú liàng le. | Also, the brakes are not too good. Oh, in the front one of the lights doesn't light up anymore. |
| B: Nǐde chē kāile duōshao
gōnglǐ le? | How many kilometers have you driven your car? |
| A: Wǒ kànkàn. Ōu, yǐjīng kāile
liǎngwàn wǔqiān yìbǎiduō
gōnglǐ le. | Let me see. Oh, it's already been driven more than 25,100 kilometers. |
| B: Hǎo, wǒ qǐng wǒmen jìshù
gōngren tóngzhì hǎohāode
gěi nǐ jiǎnchá, yǒu máobīngde
dìfang gěi nǐ xiūhǎo. | Okay, I'll ask our comrade mechanic to check it thoroughly for you. If something is wrong, he'll fix it. |
| A: Rúguo xūyào huàn língjiàn
nǐmen yǒu ba? | If you need a spare part you have it I suppose? |
| B: Kàn shi shénme língjiàn, yǒude
wǒmen yǒu, yǒude keyi xiǎng
bànfǎ. Jiǎnchále yǐhòu zài
shuō ba. | That depends on what spare part is needed, some we have, some we can figure out a way. Let's talk about it after it's been checked. |
| A: Wǒde chē shénme shíhou keyi
xiūhǎo? | When will my car be ready? |
| B: Rúguo méiyǒu dà máobīng, dàgài
liǎng-tiān jiù xiūhǎo le. | If there are no big problems, it'll probably be fixed in a couple of days. |

CAR, Unit 1

Taipei:

- A: Wǒde qìchē yǐjīng kāile sānqiān gōnglǐ le; děi bǎoyāng le. My car has already been driven 3000 miles, I have to have a maintenance check up.
- B: Yǒu méiyǒu shénme wèntí? Are there any problems?
- A: Shāchē yǒu diǎn bù tài líng. The brakes aren't too good.
- B: Hái yǒu biéde wèntí ma? Are there other problems?
- A: Yǒu shíhòu hái huì xīhuǒ, yòubian hòumiande dēng yě bú liàng le. Sometimes it stalls, the right rear light doesn't light anymore either.
- B: Hǎo. Wǒmen xiān gěi ni jiǎnchá, Rúguo yǒu máobīng, gěi ni xiūlǐ. Rúguo méiyǒu máobīng, wǒmen gěi ni bǎoyāng, bǎoyāng. Okay, first we'll check it for you. If there's something wrong, we'll fix it for you. If nothing is wrong, we'll tune it up for you.
- A: Língjiàn, nǐmen yǒu méiyǒu? Do you have spare parts?
- B: Jiǎndānde língjiàn wǒmen yǒu. Rúguo wǒmen méiyǒu, kéyi dīng. Simple spare parts we have. If we don't have them, we can order them.
- A: Hǎo. Jiù qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá ba. Good. Then I'll ask you to check it.
- B: Wǒmen zhèlǐde jìshù gōngren hěn hǎo. Wǒmen yào tāmen hǎohǎode gěi ni jiǎnchá, bǎoyāng. Our mechanics here are very good. We'll have them give you a good check-up and tune-up.

NOTES AFTER DIALOGUE IN PART II:

Yǒu shíhòu hái huì xīhuǒ.: You've seen that the auxiliary verb huì can mean 'know how to, can', as in Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?. Here you see a different meaning: 'likely to happen, possible to happen, liable to happen'. Here is another example.

Jīntiān huì xià yǔ ma?

Is it likely to rain today?

PART III

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Yǒu yíge lúntāi <u>bào</u> le. | A tire has blown out. |
| 2. <u>Bèitāi</u> , <u>gōngjù</u> dōu yǒu. | There's both a spare tire and tools. |
| 3. <u>Zāogāo</u> ! <u>Yǐngíng fādòng-</u>
<u>bùqǐlái</u> le! | Oh no! The engine won't start up! |
| 4. Wǒmen děi bǎ chē <u>tuīdao</u>
<u>lùbiānrshang</u> qù. | We'll have to push it over to the side of the road. |
| 5. <u>Jiào yíliàng tuōchē lái</u> , <u>bǎ</u>
<u>chēzi tuōdao xiūliháng</u> qù. | Have a tow truck come and tow it to the garage. |

NOTES AFTER PART III:

bào: 'To explode', 'to burst'. This is the verb to use when talking about a 'blow out'. [If a tire has slowly gone flat, the verb to use is biě, 'to be flat, sunken, not full'. Lúntāi biě le.]

fādòngbùqǐlái: 'not be able to start up'. Fādòng is the verb 'to set in motion', 'to start'. -Qǐlái is the verb 'to rise up' used as the final element in a compound verb of result.

tuīdao: Compound verbs with -dao as the second syllable must be followed by a location of some sort and often are also followed by lái or qù.

Bǎ xíngli nádao lóushang qù. Take the bags upstairs.

Bǎ chē kāidao lùbiānrshang qù. Drive the car to the side of the road.

Peking:

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Zěnmē le? Qìchē bù zǒu le. | What happened? The car won't go anymore. |
| B: Yǒu yíge lúntāi bào le. | A tire has blown out. |
| A: Lúntāi bào le. Chēshàng yǒu méiyǒu bèitāi gēn gōngjù? | The tire's flat. Are there a spare tire and tools in the car? |
| B: Bèitāi, gōngjù dōu yǒu. | There's both a spare tire and tools. |
| A: Nà hǎo. Nǐ bǎ chē kāidào lùbiar qù, wǒmen lái huàn lúntāi. | That's good. You drive the car over to the side of the road and we'll change the tire. |
| B: Zāogāo! Yǐnqíng fādòng-
bùqǐlái le! | Oh, no! The engine won't start up! |
| A: E! Yǐnqíng yě yǒu wèntí le. | Oh, now there's something the engine. |
| B: Chē tíngzai dà lùshàng bù xíng.
Wǒmen děi bǎ chē tuīdào lù-
biarshàng qu. | You can't stop the car in the middle of the road. We'll have to push it over to the side of the road. |
| A: Tuīdào lùbiar yǐhòu, wǒmen qu zhāozhao zhèr fújīn yǒu méiyǒu diànhuà. Dǎ diànhuà dào bàngōngshì qù, yào tāmen kāi chē lái bǎ wǒmen de tuōhuí qu. | After we push it to the side of the road, we'll go look and see if there is a phone. We'll call the office and have them drive out and tow us back. |
| B: Hǎo. Jiù zhènmē bàn. Wǒmen xiān lái tuī chē ba. | Okay. Let's do it that way. Let's first push the car. |

CAR, Unit 1

Taipei:

- A: Bù hǎo le. Yǒu yíge lúntāi bào le.
This is no good. A tire has blown out.
- B: Lúntāi bào le? Nà zěnmě bàn? Jiào yíliàng tuōchē lái, bǎ chēzi tuōdào xiūliháng qù?
A tire has gone flat, then what do you do? Have a tow truck come and tow it to the repair garage.
- A: Búbi. Wǒmen chēshang yǒu gōngjù, yě yǒu bèitāi.
That's not necessary. Our car has tools and a spare tire.
- B: Rǐ zìjǐ huì huàn ma?
Can you change it yourself?
- A: Wǒ zìjǐ kěyǐ huàn.
I can change it myself.
- B: Nǐ hái shì xiān kànkàn yǐnqíng, néng bu néng fādòng?
First look at the engine, can it start?
- A: Kàn! Yǐnqíng fādòngqilai le, méi wèntí.
Look. The car starts up. No problem.
- B: Nà hǎo. Nǐ bǎ chēzi kāidào lùbiānshang qù huàn chētāi.
That's good. You drive the car to the side of the road to change the tire.
- A: Hǎo. Wǒ lái mànmande bǎ chē kāidào lùbiānshang qù.
Okay. I'll slowly drive the car to the side of the road.
- B: Tíngzài zhèlǐ xíng le. Wǒmen xiàqu huàn chētāi ba.
Parking it here will be okay. Let's get out and change the tire.

Vocabulary

bǎo
bǎoyǎng

bèitāi
būōli

cā
chángchang

dǎ
dǎ qì
dǎqìtǒng
dēng
dīng

gāojiē
gōngjù
gōngshēng

fādòng

jiǎnchá

jiǎndān
jīshù gōngren
jīyóu

-liàng
liàng
líng
língjiàn
lúntāi

mǎn
máobing

piào
pǔtōng

qì
qìyóu

shāchē

tuī

to explode
to have a maintenance
checkup
spare tire
glass

to wipe
often

to hit
to add air
air pump
light lamp
to order

high grade
tool
liter

to start, to mobilize

to inspect, to examine,
to check
to be simple
mechanic
machine oil

(counter for vehicles)
to light up
to be sharp, to be keen
parts
tire

to be full
trouble, flaw, defect

ticket, coupon
regular

air
gasoline

brakes

to push

CAR, Unit 1

tuō
tuōche

xíhuǒ
xiūli
xiūliháng

yǐngqíng
yóu

zāng
zú

to tow
tow truck

to stall
to fix, to repair
repair garage

engine
oil, gasoline, fuel

to be dirty
to be enough, to be
sufficient

Car Module, Unit 2PART I

1. Yīnwei wǒ <u>chāo sù</u> le, wǒ nádaole yige <u>fàkuǎndān</u> .	Because I was speeding I got a ticket.
2. Wǒ dài <u>jiàshǐ zhǐzhào</u> le.	I brought my driver's license.
3. Yě dài <u>dēngjìzhèng</u> le.	And I brought the car registration too.
4. Nǐde chēzi yǒngde shì <u>wàijiāo rénzuān pàizhào</u> .	Your car has diplomatic plates.
5. Nǐ shì <u>wàijiāoguān</u> ma?	Are you a diplomat?
6. Nǐ chāo sù le, děi <u>fàkuǎn</u> .	You went over the speed limit, I'll have to fine you.
7. <u>Dānzi</u> hòutou yǒu <u>shuōmíng</u> .	On the back of the ticket is an explanation.
8. Nǐ <u>ànzhào</u> shuōmíng qù bàn ba.	You go take care of it according to the explanation.

NOTES AFTER PART I:

chāo sù: 'To speed', more literally, 'to exceed the posted speed'

nádao le: Here you see another compound verb with -dao. But the addition of -dao does not add the meaning of 'to (someplace)', as in tuīdao lùbiānrshang qu, 'push it to the side of the road', but rather adds the meaning of 'to obtain, get'.

Nǐ nádao nǐde hùzhào le meiyǒu? Did you get your passport?

dài: This is the verb 'to carry with one, to take or bring with one'. It is sometimes used with the verb lái when the meaning is 'bring with one'.

Jīntian wǒ wàngle dài wǒde lǐshǐ shū.

I forgot to bring my history book today.

Nǐ dài hái zi qù le méiyǒu?

Did you take the children with you?

CAR, Unit 2

fákuǎn: This can be the verb 'to issue a fine' or the noun 'a fine'. Fákuǎndān is literally 'fine-money-ticket'.

dānzi: Here dānzi is used to refer to the traffic ticket, a short way of saying fákuǎndān. In other situations, dānzi often means 'list of things'. Here are some examples. Notice that the phrase 'to make a list' is kāi yíge dānzi, literally 'open a list'.

Měige Xīngqīliù wǒ chūqu mǎi
dōngxī yíqián dōu kāi yíge
dānzi.

Every Saturday before I go
out to buy things, I make
a list.

Nǐ néng bu néng bǎ nǐ yào mǎide
shū kāi yíge dānzi.

Can you make a list of the
books you want to buy?

Taipei:

A: Nǐ chāo sù le, zhīdao ma?

You went over the speed limit,
did you know?

B: Chāo sù? Shénme shì chāo sù?
Wǒ bù dǒng.

'Chao su'! What is 'chao su'?
I don't understand.

A: Chāo sù jiù shì kāi chē kāide
tài kuài le.

'Chao su' is driving your car
too fast.

B: Ōu, wǒ lái Táiběi bù jiǔ,
hěn duō shì bù zhīdao.
Zhēn duìbuqǐ.

I haven't been in Taipei very
long. There are a lot of things
I don't know. Please excuse me.

A: Nǐde chēzi yòngde shì wàijiāo
rényuán pǎizhào, Nǐ shì
wàijiāoguān ma?

Your car has diplomatic plates.
Are you a diplomat?

B: Shìde. Wǒ shì wàijiāoguān.

Yes, I'm a diplomat.

A: Nǐ dài jiàshǐ zhízhào le
méiyǒu?

Did you bring your driver's
license?

B: Dài le. Zhèi shì jiàshǐ
zhízhào.

Yes, here's the driver's license.

A: Chēzi dēngjìzhèng ne? Yě
dàile ma?

And the car registration? Did
you bring that too?

E: Yě dài le.

Yes.

A: Nǐ chāo sù le, děi
fákuǎn.

You went over the speed limit,
I'll have to fine you.

B: Wǒ nále fákuǎndān gai
zěnmeyàng?

After I've gotten the ticket
what do I do?

A: Dānzi hòutou yǒu shuōmíng.
Nǐ ànzhào shuōmíng qù
bàn ba.

On the back of the ticket is
an explanation. Take care
of it according to the explana-
tion.

B: Hǎo.

Okay.

PART II

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Aiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen <u>chuāng</u> chē le. | Ah, oh no, we've had a collision. |
| 2. Nǐ <u>shòushāng</u> le méiyǒu? | Are you injured? |
| 3. <u>Chū</u> le <u>chēhuò</u> le, wǒmen děi zhǎo <u>jǐngchá</u> lái <u>chǔ</u> lǐ. | After a car accident, we should find the police to come and take care of it. |
| 4. Wǒmen xiān kànkàn chēzi ba, chuāngde <u>lìhai</u> bu lìhai. | Let's look at the cars first, and see if they're hit badly. |
| 5. Ou, <u>chēmén</u> <u>chuānghuài</u> le. | Oh, the car door is damaged. |
| 6. <u>Bǎoxiǎngàng</u> wān le, <u>chētóu</u> yě <u>biě</u> le. | The bumper is bent and the hood is dented. |
| 7. Nǐde chēzi <u>bǎoxiǎn</u> le méiyǒu? | Is your car insured? |
| 8. Chū <u>shì</u> yǐhòu, chē méiyǒu <u>dòngguo</u> ba? | After the accident, the car didn't move, did it? |
| 9. Wǒ qǐ <u>Gōngānjú</u> dǎ yige diànhuà qǐng tāmen pài wàishi <u>jǐngchá</u> lái yìqǐ <u>chǔ</u> lǐ. | I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together with us. |

NOTES AFTER PART II:

chuàng: 'To bump', often pronounced zhuàng. This verb often occurs with the resultative ending -zhao, 'to meet, to touch, to come into contact with.'

Zhèr dìfang tài xiǎo, dōngxi tài duō. Zǒu lùde shíhou, bù shì chuàngzhao zhuōzi, jiù shì chuàngzhao yǐzi.	It's too close in here, too many things. When you walk, if you're not bumping into tables, then you're bumping into chairs.
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chǔlǐ: 'To manage, to handle an affair, to take care of something.'

Wǒ bú huì chǔlǐ zhèijian shì.	I can't take care of this matter.
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Nèijian shì ta chǔlǐde hěn hǎo.	He has managed that affair very well.
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chū chēhuò: 'To have a car accident', or more literally 'to produce a car disaster'. This is more serious than the phrase chū shì.

Tā chū chēhuò yǐhòu, hěn jiǔ jǐngchá cái lái.	After he had the accident, it was a long time until the police came.
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lìhai: 'To be severe, 'to be fierce', 'seriously'

Tā bìngde hěn lìhai.	He is seriously ill.
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chū shì: 'To have an accident, to have something go wrong.' This phrase is used to describe a serious, unpleasant happening.

Tā jiā chū shì le, wǒmen qù kànkàn.	Something has happened in his home, let's go see. (e.g., a robbery, an arrest)
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CAR, Unit 2

Taipei:

A: Āiyōu, zāogāo, wǒmen chuàng
chē le! Nǐ shòushāng le
méiyǒu?

B: Hái hǎo, wǒ xiǎng wǒ méiyǒu
shòushāng. Nǐ ne?

A: Wǒ méiyǒu shì.

B: Chūle chēhuò le, wǒmen děi
zhǎo jǐngchá lái chùlǐ.

A: Duì, wǒ shì wàiguó rén.
Wǒmen dàgāi yě děi zhǎo
wàishi jǐngchá lái.
... Wǒmen xiān kànkan
chēzi ba, chuàngde lìhai
bù lìhai.

B: Ōu, chēmén chuānghuài le.
Nǐde chēzi ne, chuàngzai
shénme dìfang?

A: Wǒde bǎoxiǎngāng wān le,
chētóu yě biě le.

B: Nǐde chēzi bǎoxiǎnle meiyǒu?

A: Wǒ bǎole xiǎn, nǐde ne?

B: Wǒ yě yǒu bǎoxiǎn.

A: Kàn! Jǐngchá lái le.

Aiya, what a mess! We've had a
collision. Are you
injured?

I'm okay. I don't think I'm injured.
And you?

I'm alright

After a car accident, we should
find the police to come and
handle this.

Yes, I'm a foreigner. We
probably should also find
the Foreign Affairs Police.
Let's look at the cars first.
and see if they're hit
badly.

Oh, the car door is damaged.
And your car, where is it
hit?

My bumper is bent and the
hood is dented.

Is your car insured?

I'm insured, and yours?

I have insurance too.

Look! The police are here.

Peking:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Nǐmen chuàng chē le. | You've had a collision. |
| B: Duì, chūle chēhuò le. | Yes, there's been an accident. |
| A: Yǒu méiyǒu rén shòushāng? | Is anyone injured? |
| B: Hǎi hǎo. Wǒmen dōu méi shòushāng. | It's all right. None of us are injured. |
| A: Chū shì yǐhòu, chē méiyǒu dòngguo ba? | After the accident, the cars weren't moved were they? |
| B: Chūle shì yǐhòu, wǒmen jiù xiàlái le. Chē méiyǒu dòngguo. | After the accident, we just got out. The cars were not moved. |
| A: Nà hǎo. Chē chuàngde lìhài bu lìhài? | That's good. Were the cars damaged? |
| B: Wǒde chēmén chuàngbiě le. Tāde bǎoxiǎngàng chuàngwān le. Chētóu yě chuàngbiě le. | My car door is dented. His bumper is bent. The hood is dented too. |
| A: Nǐde chē bǎoxiǎn le ba? | Your car is insured, I suppose? |
| B: Eǎo le. car accident. | Yes. |
| A: Hǎo. Nǐmen dēngyidēng. Wǒ gěi Gōngānjú dǎ yige diànhuà qǐng tāmen pài Wàishì Jǐngchá lái yìqǐ chùlǐ. | Okay. Wait a moment. I'm going to call the Bureau of Public Safety and ask them to send the Foreign Affairs Police to come and handle this together. |

PART III

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Wǒde chēzi yǒu diǎn wèntí le.
Qǐng nǐmen <u>xiūli</u> xiūli. | There's something wrong with my car. Would you please repair it. |
| 2. <u>Zìdòng páidǎng</u> , <u>biànsùqǐ</u>
dōu yǒu diǎr xiǎo máobīng. | The automatic transmission and the gear shift. Both have something wrong. |
| 3. <u>Páiqìguǎn</u> , <u>fēngshàn pí dài</u> yě
qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá yíxià. | Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt. |
| 4. Yào jǐtiān keyi <u>xiūhǎo</u> ? | How many days will it take to fix? |
| 5. Nǐ <u>gūjiè</u> yíxià, dàgài yào
duōshao qián? | Can you estimate how much it will probably be? |
| 6. Nǐ kàn, pí dài <u>sōng</u> le, gāi
huàn xīnde le. | Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it. |
| 7. Chēmén děi xiūhǎo, <u>pēnqī</u> ;
jīqī děi jiǎnchá, <u>tiáozhěng</u> . | The door needs to be fixed, and spray-painted; the engine needs to be checked and adjusted. |
| 8. Nǐ <u>dà hòutiān</u> lái qǐ chē ba? | Why don't you come in three days to pick it up? |
| 9. Wǒmen xiū <u>jīqī</u> , yě xiū
<u>chēshēn</u> . | We fix engines and do body work. |
| 10. Shénme yánsède <u>qī</u> , wǒmen dōu yǒu.
Wǒmen mǎshàng gěi nǐ jiǎnchá. | We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away. |
| 11. Keyi, Jiǎnchále yǐhòu mǎshàng
gěi nǐ <u>gūjià</u> . | Yes. After we've checked it, we'll give you an estimate right away. |

NOTES AFTER PART III:

xiūli: 'To fix, to repair'.

fāngshàn pídài: 'Fan belt', sometimes simply called pídài, which is literally 'leather belt'. Pídài is used for 'belt' in machine terminology as in sānjiǎopídài, 'V-belt'.

xiūhǎo: 'To fix successfully, to repair successfully.' The syllable -hǎo indicates the result of the action, that is that the repairs were successfully completed.

Yào jǐtiān keyi xiūhǎo?

How many days will it take
to fix it?

In the above sentence, the auxiliary verb yào means 'to need, to require, to take'.

gūji: Originally this verb meant simply 'to estimate (a figure)'. Now it also means 'to guess'.

Zhèijiàn dàyi nǐ gūji dēi
duōshao qián?

How much do you estimate
this overcoat costs?

Wǒ gūji tā míngtiān bú huì
lái.

My guess is he won't come
tomorrow.

In this sentence the auxiliary verb huì means 'to be likely to', 'to be possible to'.

tiáozhěng: 'To adjust, to coordinate, to regulate.'

Qǐng bǎ nàige zhōng tiáozhěng
yíxià.

Please adjust that clock a
little.

gūjià: 'To estimate a price.'

Zhèige fángzi keyi mài duōshao
qián, nǐ néng gūyigū jià ma?

Can you estimate how much this
house can sell for?

CAR, Unit 2

Taipei:

- A: Wǒde chēzi yǒu diǎn wèntí le.
Qǐng nǐmen xiūli xiūli.
There's something wrong with my car. Would you please repair it.
- B: Hǎo de. Yǒu shénme máobīng?
Okay. What's wrong with it?
- A: Wǒ xiǎng biànsùqǐ, zìdòng pàidǎng dōu yǒu diǎr wèntí.
I think the gear shift and the automatic transmission both have something wrong.
- B: Hái yǒu biéde máobīng ma?
Are there other problems?
- A: Pǎiqìguǎn, fēngshàn dài yě qǐng nǐmen kànkàn.
Please also take a look at the exhaust pipe and the fan belt.
- B: Fēngshànde pídài shì hěn róngyì sōngde, pàiqìguǎn yě róngyì huài. Āu. Chēmén biěle yídiǎn.
It's easy for the fan belt to get loose and for the exhaust pipe to break. Oh, the door is a little dented.
- A: Nǐmen yě xiū chēshēn ma?
Do you also do body work?
- B: Wǒmen xiū jīqì, yě xiū chēshēn. Língjiàn huàile, wǒmen dōu kéyì xiū, yě kéyì huàn.
We fix engines and do body work. If parts are bad, we can repair them or replace them.
- A: Nà hǎo. Chēmén yě xiūli yíxià. Nǐmen yǒu yíyàng yánsede qī ma?
That's good. Fix the door, too. Do you have the same color paint?
- B: Shénme yánsede qī, wǒmen dōu yǒu. Wǒmen mǎshang gěi nǐ jiǎnchá. Xīngqīwǔ xiàwǔ sīdiǎn zhōng yǐhòu, nǐ lái qǔ chē, hǎo bu hǎo?
We have all colors of paint. We'll check it for you right away. How about picking it up Friday afternoon after 4:00?
- A: Kéyì bu kéyì xiān gū ge jià?
Can you first estimate the cost?
- B: Kéyì, Jiǎnchále yǐhòu mǎshang gěi nǐ gū jià. Nín qǐng dào lǐbian zuòyìzuò, děngdeng.
Yes. After we've checked it, we'll give you an estimate right away. Please go inside, have a seat and wait a bit.

Peking:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Wǒde qìche zuótiān chuāng-huài le, xiǎng qǐng nǐmen xiūyixiū. | Yesterday my car was damaged in an accident, I would like you to repair it. |
| B: Au. Chēmén chuānghuài le. Jīqī zěnmē yàng? | Oh, the door is damaged. How's the engine. |
| A: Zìdòng páidǎng, biànsùqǐ dōu yǒu diǎr xiǎo máobīng. | The automatic transmission and the gear shift all have some problem. |
| B: Hǎo. Hái yǒu biéde wèntí méiyǒu? | Okay. Are there any other problems? |
| A: Páiqìguǎn, fēngshàn pídài yě qǐng nǐmen jiǎnchá yíxià. | Please also check the exhaust pipe and the fan belt. |
| B: Nǐ kàn, pídài sōng le, gāi huàn xīnde le. | Look the fan belt is loose, you should change it. |
| A: Pídài wǒ jiāli hái yǒu yìtiáo xīnde. Míngtiān zǎoshang gěi nǐ nǎlai. | I have a new fan belt at home. I'll bring it to you tomorrow morning. |
| B: Hǎojíle. Nǐ nǎlai, wǒmen gěi nǐ huàn. | Great. You bring it here and we'll change it for you. |
| A: Yào jǐtiān keyi xiūhǎo? | How many days will it take to fix? |
| B: Chēmén děi xiūhǎo, pēnqī, jīqī děi jiǎnchá, tiáozhěng. Nǐ dà hòutiān lái qǔ chē ba. | The door needs to be fixed, and painted, the engine needs to be checked and adjusted. Why don't you come in three days to pick it up? |
| A: Nǐ gūjiè yíxià, dàgài yào duōshao qián? | Can you estimate how much it will probably be? |
| B: Xiànzài bù hǎo shuō, děi xiān kànkan. Nǐ míngtiān ná pídài lái de shíhòu, gàoosu nǐ ba. | It's hard to say now. I have to take a look first. Tomorrow when you come with the fan belt I'll tell you. |

CAR, Unit 2

Vocabulary

ànzhào	according to
bǎoxiǎn	to insure, to be insured
bǎoxiǎngàng	bumper
biānsùqǐ	gear shift
biě	to be dented
chǔlǐ	to handle, manage
chāo sù	to exceed the speed limit
chēhuò	car accident
chēmén	car door
chēshēn	body of a car
chētou	car hood
chuāng	to bump into, to collide with
chuānghuài le	damaged
chū shǐ	to have an accident
dā hòutian	the third day from now
dāi	to carry along with, to bring
dānzi	ticket, note
dēngjìzhèng	car registration
dòng	to move
fákuǎn	to fine, to issue a fine
fákuǎndān	ticket, a fine
fēngshàn	fan
Gōngānjú	Bureau of Public Safety
gūji	to estimate
jiàshǐ zhízhào	driver's license
jǐngchá	police
jīqī	engine, more literally, 'machine'
lìhai	to be severe
páidǎng	transmission
páizhào	license plates
páiqìguǎn	exhaust pipe
pēnqī	to spray paint
pídài	belt
qī	paint, lacquer
qǔ	to pick up, to get, to fetch

rényuán

personnel

sōng

to be loose

shòushāng

to be injured

shuōmíng

explanation

tiáozhěng

to adjust

wàijiāo

diplomacy, foreign relations

wàijiāoguān

diplomat

wàishì

foreign affairs

wàishì jǐngchá

foreign affairs police

wān

to bend

xiūhǎo

to fix

xiūli

to repair

zìdòng

automatic

CAR, Unit 2

PARTS OF A CAR

bǎoxiǎngàng	bumper
bèitāi	spare tire
biānsùqì	gear shift
chē hòutoude chuānghu	rear windshield
chē mén	car door
chē qiántoude chuānghu	front windshield
chētóu	hood
chēxiāng	trunk
dǎngfǎnbǎn	fender
diànpíng	battery
dēng	lights
fāhuǒ kāiguān	ignition
fēngshàn pǐdài	fan belt
jǐngzi	mirror
lǎba	horn
lěngqì	air conditioner
lǚbiāo	odometer
lúnpan	steering wheel
lúntāi	tire
páiqìtǒng	exhaust pipe
páiqìxiāoshēngqì	muffler
qiánjīndǐng	jack
shāchē	brakes
shǒu shāchē	parking brake
shōuyīnjī	radio
shuǐxiāng	radiator
sùdùbiāo	speedometer

yīnqíng
yóumén
yóuxiāng
yǔshuāzi

engine
accelerator
gas tank
windshield wiper

zìdòng páidǎng
zuò

automatic transmission
seat